

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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Labor Amalgamation.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Transport Workers, and the National Union of Railwaymen, have ratified the proposal for the amalgamation of the unions.

This creates an alliance of between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 workers.—"S.M. Herald," 12/11/15.

Oh! we dare not look back along memories track

On our idols and hopes that were slain,
All our past do they mock like the bones of
dead stock.

When a ravage has passed o'er the plain.

But the hand of relief comes at length to our
grief.

Extended by comrade and neighbour,
And united we see the great future to be
And the power of the union of labour.

By the platform and pen to the hearts of all
men.

Fair wisdom this truth is reciting,
While from bushland and street comes the
tramp of the feet.

And the tumult of people uniting.

So our hopes spring anew all bespangled with
dew.

That a dawn of fair promise has cast,
And we look to the day when the workers
will say

We have come to our birthright at last.

Yes! we look to that hour when a triumphant
power

With its banner of freedom unfurled,
Will rejoice to upraise the great tribute to
praise.

On our union the hope of the world.

ALF. WILLIAMS

The Passing Show.

Strikes are increasing. This augurs ill
for the parasites.

From the confiscation of the worker's
labour power to the conscription of his
body is but a step.

The Universal Service League has published another manifesto. It says a little more plainly: "Make the workers go somewhere else to fight for freedom."

The capitalists of the world are solid for the war. They are determined to fight to the last working-man.

The masters will never take you into a fight for real freedom. They always lead you in the other direction.

Socialists study the daily papers to see what lies are current.

The workers invented machinery to lessen his toil, but the master seized and worked it to lessen his wages.

A writer in the "Sydney Morning Herald" says the present war is an engineers' war. All kinds of destructive machinery is brought to bear on flesh and blood. But cunning diplomats are behind the engineers.

Plutes enjoy grand opera. The workers are given brass bands and battles.

If the worker spent more time in seeking knowledge, they would spend less time in seeking for glory.

The more ignorant a worker is the harder it will be to put him right. But keep on plugging. Mr. Agitator, the war is helping you some just now.

The capitalist press states that some tribes of aboriginals are anxious to go to the war. If so, we can guess who put the notion into their heads.

Allies Day in Sydney was a huge success. Men and women with children living in rooms turned out to cheer the flags of the warlords.

Lord Derby, the boss recruiter in Britain, has nearly 200 slum dwellings in Liverpool, England, which the Insurance Companies positively refuse to have anything to do with.

Tom Mann, speaking in London in 1912,

declared that in case of war he was prepared to act the traitor. He is now, like Ben Tillett and other fervid industrialists, vigorously recruiting. Tom had no time for parliamentary action. The environment in Parliament would always be too strong for working-class representatives. It seems now that the environment outside is also a bit too strong for the anti-Parliament gents.

While the Australian worker is fighting the Germans and Turks of Europe, the high cost of living is lowering his standard of life throughout the Commonwealth. If he can only be kept fighting instead of thinking, the plutes may congratulate themselves on a bright outlook.

Unionists down South are angry with the Federal Labor Party because the Referendum has been abandoned. Had they studied Socialism they would not get so excited over a mere squabble between little interests and big ones. Smooth-tongued politicians may fool the uninformed, but they cannot fool a Socialist.

The rich are always warning the poor against Socialism. This fact should be enough to arouse the worker's suspicion and cause him to investigate the subject for himself.

The opposition of English workers to conscription is causing much surprise to the plutes. They cannot understand why men who have little or nothing to live for, and no stake in the country, should object to be sent into battle and killed and sent to heaven. For generations the workers have been voting for those who robbed them, and to refuse now to fight for them is, in their opinion, an absurd and incomprehensible inconsistency.

N.S.W. Labor Government has offered ex-Minister Carmichael the position of Irrigation Commissioner. The job carries a salary of £1250 with house allowance, and was formerly filled by L. A. B. Wade, a brother of the great leg-irons politician, C. G. Wade. Carmichael's rise has been phenomenal. When you consider that only a few years ago he was offering politicians £100 for a modest Government job, your admiration for this "self-made" man must be unbounded. And the country! What a glorious country this is, when men like Carmichael can rise to the best position upon the vote of the workers through their own untiring efforts and capacity. Is it any wonder Andy Fisher and Billy Hughes are so patriotic?

"I will have inquiry made. I will engage an antiquarian to look into antecedents of all the members of that House."—Prime Minister Hughes on Tasmanian Legislative Council.

The old convict colony will be staggered if Billy does this.

Queensland Legislative Council, representing the big interests of the Northern State, promptly rejected the Referendum Agreement when it came on for discussion. As forecasted in these columns, other State Councils will most likely follow suit, and things will be as they were. If this happens Labor leaders will have to start another Referendum campaign to placate their followers.

Federal Attorney-General Hughes has advised the Secretary of the Brisbane Industrial Council that the question of the release of Percy Mandeno is receiving his attention. The release of a mere worker seems to need a lot of consideration by a Labor Attorney-General.

"There is no future for men, however brimming with crude vitality, who are neither intelligent nor politically educated enough to be Socialists."—Bernard Shaw.

"Glasgow Weekly Herald," of September 25, had an interesting account of prosecutions under the War Munitions Act before the Munitions Tribunal at Liverpool, England. Summonses for losing time were issued against a large number of men, the majority of whom pleaded guilty. Mr. J. W. P. Laird, of Cammell Laird & Company, said that "taking an average of twenty weeks, the number of men employed daily in the yard was

10,349, and of these it was found that the daily average of men who had lost a quarter was 1552, in addition to which on the average 1090 men lost the whole day. This meant that of the whole of the men in the works 15 per cent. lost a quarter every day, and 104 per cent. of them did not work at all, representing the loss of over a million and a half hours, which was a full week's work for 30,000 men."

In several of the cases sickness was pleaded as an excuse, and when medical certificates were produced these were accepted. In other cases it was openly stated that the men could obtain better pay in other works under Government control, and as the men were refused their cards they worked short time for the purpose of being brought before the Tribunal.

The Court imposed fines varying from 5s. to £3, and there was a scene of indescribable uproar at the close. Men leapt to their feet, shouting denunciation of the firm, and of some of their officials, one man declaring that the Court was causing a revolution in the country by its finding, another shouting, "It is time the Germans were here if this is how British working-men are to be treated. We are here, not as slaves, but as workmen, and we can do our work." The uproar continued for some time, but on the police removing one of the noisiest of the objectors, the remainder rose cheering hysterically, and left the Court. Outside on St. George's plateau an impromptu meeting was held, and some rather violent language indulged in.

Twelve apprentice moulders were tried by a General Munitions Tribunal in the County Buildings, Glasgow, on Thursday, for a contravention of the Munitions of War Act. The boys, whose ages ranged from 15 to 18 years, were employed by Messrs. James Allan, sen., and Son, Ltd., Elmbank Foundry, Possil Road, Glasgow, and the complaint against them was that on the 16th inst. they left their work without notice.

One of the boys said he wanted more than 15s. per week. They were working 103 hours some weeks. "I am an apprentice moulder," he added, "and if I can make 15s. for three days, surely I should get more for six days."

An agent for the employers stated that the boys had gone on strike because the firm had occasion to dismiss an apprentice who would not work. It was only after that that they heard any question about wages. The majority of the boys had come back and were now working.

The Sheriff, in admonishing the boys, said that they must understand that they could not run away from work. No boy could be allowed to put his private wage-earning capacity in front of the national need. He hoped that their case would be a warning to apprentices everywhere that they no more than their elders were permitted to leave munition work at the present time.—"Glasgow Weekly Herald," 25/9/15.

At a conference in London on Friday, Sept. 24, representatives of the various trade unions concerned in the production of munitions an agreement was reached with the Minister of Munitions by which the unions pledged themselves to do all in their power to expedite production, especially by the discontinuance of restrictive rules. Among other things, the conference pledged itself to secure the suspension of all restrictive rules and customs subject to the statutory safeguards of the Munitions of War Act; to render all assistance with a view to determining the least amount of skilled labour necessary to enable machinery to be employed for the full 24 hours each day; to assist in the re-organisation of skilled labour in order that semi-skilled or unskilled male and female labour may be employed on a much more extensive scale; and to assist in securing the transfer of suitable men enrolled under the volunteer scheme to districts where they are required, and in the further enrolment of volunteers.

Judging by the foregoing, Britain is well on the way to complete industrial conscription, in winning which the employing and ruling class has gained an important advantage in the fight for conscription for military purposes. When the



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war is over trade unionists will doubtless find that the information they are now furnishing their masters, and the assistance they are rendering in determining "the least amount of skilled labor necessary to enable machinery to be employed for the full 24 hours each day" will be turned against them. The employers are not likely to give up what they win in war time, and in the meantime their profits are to be based on the boom prices of the last two years.

The following cables seem to indicate that some reputations have been lost at Gallipoli:—

"There is widespread discussion of Major-General Monro's secret report recommending withdrawal from Gallipoli."

"It is felt that Lord Ribblesdale's indiscretions are unpardonable, and that neither Major-General Monro nor Lord Kitchener will have authority to decide the matter. The latter will report to the Cabinet, where the decision rests."

"Mr. Bonar Law's announcement that neither individual nor national prestige will be allowed to affect the decision has relieved the anxiety of many."

"Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons, said that any discussion at present of the position in the Dardanelles would do no good, and might do much harm. He felt acutely the seriousness of the position."

"Every member may feel assured," he added, "that the Government's actions and intentions are not influenced by the idea that having made a mistake they are going to see it out. They will be influenced solely by what they believe to be the best course. They will be guided by the best military advice."

"After Mr. Law's speech, members thronged the lobbies and discussed whether his statement meant that Gallipoli would be abandoned or not."

"The Times" points out that the suppression of names in war debates has led to suggestions that Lieutenant-Commander Wedgwood's criticism of the Suvla Bay operations referred to General Sir Ian Hamilton, which was not the case.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Tennant (Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War Office) assured Lieutenant-Commander Wedgwood that the two officers principally responsible for the failure at Suvla Bay had been brought home.—Sydney "Sun," 21/11/15.

If the latest fashion set by a Pott's Point society hostess is followed out, there will be no German goods left in Sydney when the war is over.

Last week invitations were sent out for an "At Home." On the corner of the cards, instead of the customary word, "Music," there was the stunning phrase "Smashing (hammers provided)."

The guests assembled in strong force, and at a given signal hammers were served out by the maids, and each guest arose and delivered smashing blows at the German-made piano. So seriously did the guests take the business that in less than a quarter of an hour the instrument was reduced to matchwood. Ivory keys were lying about in all directions, and the strings were so coiled up that they looked like a barbed wire entanglement. Even the iron frame went to pieces under the blows.

Those people who were invited and could not attend the function, called next day and delivered final blows at the debris of the German grand piano.—Sydney "Sun," 21/11/15.

After that who will say that our wealthy class isn't fighting?

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If Socialists accept the government by degrees they compromise the justice of their movement.
—August Bebel.

War—What For?

A League of Monarchs.

A recent cable stated that Dr. Dillon, an authority on Balkan affairs, had said that a League of Monarchs had been formed by Germany before the war broke out.

This Syndicate of Kings, he said, had forestalled the unsuspecting Entente powers in the Balkans, and had given Germany a considerable advantage there.

Our monarchist press, seemingly aware of the damaging nature to royalty of such a statement, left the matter there, and we were left to wonder why a League of Monarchs should be formed.

When we recollect the Kaiser's letter to the Czar, just before the war commenced, in which William endeavored to impress Nicholas with the importance and advisability of European monarchs standing together in the then impending crisis, we are inclined to believe that there is something in Dr. Dillon's statement. No doubt other monarchs were similarly circularised and advised, and monarchs, like other parasites, are not slow in combining for mutual protection and assistance.

Further, the reactionaries of Russia had previously regarded the Kaiser as their best friend and counsellor in times of industrial unrest and political revolution. He had given them many promises of support if the hour of need should ever make a demand upon him, so that there was every inducement for the Kaiser to expect that Nicholas would carefully heed any advice he gave.

But other forces—economic and racial—were at work, and the Czar kept out of the League of Monarchs.

The statement made by Dr. Dillon, and the facts supporting it, lead to the question: What are we fighting for?

Statesmen assure us that the war is to crush militarism and establish universal peace and liberty. The League of Monarchs is fighting for the perpetuation of Monarchical rule and reaction. Manufacturers and traders want markets, financiers huge debts and interest, and the press supports in the main all these interests.

The war so far has shattered the hopes and illusions of all the contending parties. As time goes on it becomes more and more evident that none of the factions can attain their main objective. The monarchs are cutting a sorry figure; traders are finding that they cannot capture or crush each other's trade; and bankers are being forced to relinquish their belief in their financial omnipotence.

At the present time we hear more of victory by exhaustion than by force of arms and munitions. "Attrition" is becoming a fetish, and the belligerents are hoping to starve and bankrupt each other. This is probably the last illusion which the

war will shatter before the world can attain to sanity.

Under the capitalist system, "bankruptcy" is synonymous with stagnation, starvation, and absolute impotency, and the ruling class, indoctrinated as it is with capitalist teaching and suggestion, believes that a nation or group of nations can be bankrupted by being compelled to waste their resources in war and preparations for war. Hence we see the ruling class in each belligerent nation straining every nerve to keep the war going, so that the foe may be kept fighting and wasting his energies and resources.

Probably, if the capitalist methods of peace times had been continued without alteration and modification bankruptcy would soon have come, but with the war came many modifications. When German and Austrian trade was swept off the seas it was expected that those countries would soon be starved into submission, but the unexpected happened. The land and its resources remained, and the ruling class, realising that war conditions demanded new methods of production, set about organising such methods as the conditions demanded. France and Britain followed suit, so that to-day many old methods and time-honored privileges of property-owners and profit-hunters are being abrogated, if not trampled in the dust. If the war continues many others will follow, and it may be found that even bankruptcy does not involve a cessation of fighting.

History furnishes illustrations of the difficulty of securing victory by exhaustion, and those who are now fondly hugging this illusion to their bosom may do worse than consider the following from the New York "Call":—

"A century and a quarter since, when France was in the throes of the great revolution, the country was literally bankrupt according to all modern standards, and under these conditions the revolutionists were attacked by practically all Europe, Prussia, the German States, Austria, England and Spain. The revolutionary committee, 'swallowing all formulas,' raised an army for the defence of 'La Patrie.' There were no loans negotiated for equipment; there was nobody to borrow from. But every formula was suspended. Bayonets and gun barrels were made by the blacksmiths and the elements of gun-powder extracted from the soil of Paris cellars. Aristocrats and royalists were stopped in the streets and stripped of their shirts and shoes to equip naked recruits; their houses were ransacked and every article of possible value to an army taken from them. The soldiers had no pay and scanty rations, but were informed that 'with bread and iron you can get to China.' Generals who did not win battles were promptly guillotined, without any hearing or excuse. The result was that the ragged sansculottes flung back in headlong rout the finest equipped armies of Europe, and this particular feat still forms one of the most stirring incidents of the great revolutionary period. There was no thought of banks or bankruptcy. France went ahead as if they had not existed, and the lack of banks or fear of bankruptcy did not stop the struggle for one moment.

"And there is no reason for believing that in case of 'bankruptcy' Germany or France, or, in fact, any other combatant, would necessarily be reduced to complete impotency. What actual resources are still in the various countries are always available, and the 'swallowing of formulas' by 'confiscation of capital' is still as possible as it was in 1793.

"Those who regard bankruptcy as a stopper for the present war are simply possessed with a capitalist fetish, which sees in the bank a magic before which all human effort must be paralysed. The final results of the war will probably disabuse their minds of this obsession."

We affirm as a fundamental principle that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates. Affirming this, we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of the operation of a principle so radical; such as the overthrow of the whole profit-taking system, the extinction of all monopolies, the abolition of the privileged classes, the establishment of universal education and fraternity, perfect freedom of exchange, and, best and grandest of all, the final obliteration of that foul stigma upon our so-called Christian civilization—the poverty of the masses.—Wendell Phillips.

We declare war upon the wage system, which demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, both cheats and enslaves the workman; war with the present system of finance, which robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips.

When you have read this paper and it to a friend.

Impotent Neutrality.

(By Ernest Kempston.)

Shocking as have been the great incidents of the present war, they do not call for any greater indignation than does the incredible weakness of neutral opinion as revealed by those incidents.

An innocent country has been devastated, mines have been sown in the open seas, defenceless people have been bombarded from the air, neutral ships have been sunk, the most fiendish devices have been employed upon the battlefields themselves, poisonous gases, explosive bullets, burning liquids, guns of immense range whose missiles have the effect of a cyclone—every foul perversion of human ingenuity has marked the progress of this conflict—yet what has humanity had to offer? Nothing but words.

Rape, robbery, arson and assassination, those familiar friends of militarism have, of course, been present, but our enlightened age has improved upon these primitive barbarities. We organise systematic plundering, we burn villages on principle, we murder—even those officially admitted to be innocent of the crime of self-defence—in accordance with the lofty theories of the twentieth century military honor and dignity. What is the comment of humanity? Partly to excuse, and partly to mitigate, by charity, the effects of these actions, but never to challenge the forces from which they spring. Week after week some fresh abomination is reported—passenger ships are torpedoed, prisoners of war are made the subject of dastardly reprisals, but still the feelings of humanity are held in check. A cloud of charges and countercharges rises immediately to obscure each atrocity, a breath of sentiment stirs the air for a moment, but the crimes against civilisation continue to be perpetrated as—or worse than—before.

It would be absurd to deny that some pretence has been made of asserting the rights of civilisation since the war began. If speeches, newspapers, pamphlets, and books could be admitted as evidence we might say that human nature had asserted itself. Unfortunately no such evidence is admissible as proof of a serious desire to restore the world to a sense of human rights and dignity. Much of this verbal protest comes from one or other of the belligerents, and is thereby rendered, if not worthless, at least immaterial to the case we have under consideration, the case of the neutral countries. Apart from this, all these speeches and books and articles are of no more account than the platonic resolutions passed by local debating societies, and similar small groups of well-meaning persons, calling upon their Government to put into practice some favored policy. Neither in national nor international affairs can any object be obtained by pious resolutions, votes of thanks, or votes of censure, unless they represent tangible power. No, not all the indignation meetings nor all the vituperative journalism of the neutral countries in the Old and the New World can weaken the discreditable fact that nothing has been done to protect us from the criminal propensities of the militaristic Powers.

The consequences of this passive policy are only too clear. Not only are the warring Powers encouraged to flout all the laws of decency, to violate every international agreement that obstructs the free play of lawlessness, but the neutral Powers are condemned to an ever-increasing impotency. The longer the war lasts, the more impossible it becomes for neutrality to make itself heard. The public sense becomes blunted by the succession of barbarous or illegal acts with which the progress of the war is punctuated. Decent men and women who shuddered at the destruction of Belgium, and were horrified by the bombardment of Rheims, are learning to regard these things as mere trifles in a general campaign against culture. When we have been regaled for months with stories of wholesale slaughter, of burnings, executions, poisonous bombs, and the like, we no longer realise to the full the savagery of consigning 1200 civilian passengers to the relatively painless death of drowning. What are their sufferings as compared with those of the men mangled, maimed, blinded and insane of which eye-witnesses tell—these hapless victims of modern science and progress? The imagination ceases to visualise what is happening, our capacity for receiving sensations is lessened. This is all the more natural because simultaneously one is absorbing one's power of belief. The false and the true have become so inextricably mixed that men soon cease to attach credence—full credence, at least—to what they hear. We are further indebted to triumphant militarism for the confusion of all sense of values, all notion of right and wrong, truth and untruth.

The European War surely deserves to

go down into history as the war of cowardly lies and mean insinuations. The practice of besmirching one's enemy is, with scientific savagery, the contribution of up-to-date militarism to the usages of warfare. The notion that one's adversary might be brave and honorable has been consigned to the same limbo as the old-fashioned virtues of fairplay and personal courage. The new-fashioned "leader" remains well in the rear posing to reporters and moving picture operators, his pride is to destroy a community from a distance of twenty miles, his men are pleased to kill an enemy they have never seen alive. At the same time his spokesmen are sent everywhere to accuse his opponents of foul play, to deny them their successes, and to belittle what cannot be denied. Never will one side admit that the aviators of the other have struck anything more belligerent than an orphan asylum, a kindergarten school or a convoy of wounded. Similarly, while all agree that they must attack only in overwhelming numbers—the mere idea of equal combat has become grotesque!—all deny with equal unanimity that such has been the case, when they are victorious. All the time our ears are deafened by these accusations and denials, charges of cruelty and counter threats of reprisals, obviously meant to keep the neutral world turning in the same vicious circle in which the militarist necessarily finds himself.

That this trick has been successful cannot be denied, for few impartial judges care to pronounce upon the cases of atrocities submitted to them. The only people who cry out are those directly concerned either in proving or disproving the facts alleged. They have done this so effectively as to rally about them groups of partisans, whose sole desire is to bolster up their racial and political prejudices. But all this noise, hatred and hysteria does not offer any occasion for the exercise of man's indefeasible right to vindicate the claims of civilisation. This can be done only by responsible neutral opinion, speaking collectively, and prepared to enforce its judgments. It is not the business of the neutral to enquire who initiated the policy from which some particular act of barbarism derives, but to denounce every such act on principle. We may leave to the belligerents the childishly cruel logic of the tit-for-tat methods they employ.

It is not sufficient to explain the inaction of the neutral Powers, who might easily transcend the letter and interpret the spirit of international law, if occasion demanded it. In fact, they might with more justification violate them in the interests of civilisation, since they have been violated without scruple in the interests of militarism. In order to ascertain why no strength has been manifested in the support of these laws, whose sanction is higher than that conferred upon them by diplomatic convention, we must look elsewhere. This acquiescence reposes upon something more material than mere respect for technicalities. Technically none of the neutral signatories to the Hague Conventions could interfere with the actions of the signatories who violated them. Morally the former were as much called upon to interfere as the latter were to conform.

When war was declared the duty of holding the combatants within the bounds of justice and humanity devolved upon the neutral nations. When the first great crime against civilisation was perpetrated, when a neutralised State was crushed between the forces of two imperialisms not a step was taken to save her. Once the irreparable had happened, intervention was certainly a difficult matter. But the calamity did not fall at once, its approach was evident, it was announced in unmistakable terms. A word in time from the Governments of the neutral Powers, declaring their intention to defend the proposed victim against any encroachment upon her territory, would have sufficed. The active hostility of two great neutral countries, and of some half-dozen minor ones could not have been incurred by all or any of the belligerents. They would have faced a boycott so powerful, industrially and socially, that they would immediately have remembered obligations other than those of "military necessity." Even after the evil was done, when militarism was already covering itself with glory at the expense of an inoffensive people, the recall by the neutrals of their diplomatic representatives and the handing of their passports to the representatives of the Governments concerned would have been an eloquent gesture of disapproval. It would have saved us the humiliation of condoning the first of a series of infamies in which every neutral

feeling has been insulted or trampled under foot.

As we knew to our cost, no such action was taken. Tears, words and charity were all that could be spared. The reason is clear. These enabled the average neutral citizen to relieve his indignation, without forcing his Government to compromise itself by a declaration of principle which would have been a declaration of faith. Such a declaration could be made only by a Government whose conscience was free from all doubts as to its complicity, and whose intentions excluded the possibility of the position being reversed. With the exception of those countries, happily too small and too prosperous to permit of the hope of aggressive patriotism, none of the larger neutral States could have dared to stand for a principle, principles being entirely incompatible with imperialism based upon armaments. Add to this the commercial advantage accruing to non-intervention, the customers for war supplies who must not be offended, the financial opportunities open to any great Power not embroiled in a war which is absorbing the wealth and energies of all its large competitors. Then it is not difficult to see why the healthy, instinctive movement of revolt which all neutral people have felt has never been translated into an act of public policy.

The unfortunate consequences of the conditions outlined are now before us. The neutral world, in spite of all the obvious imperative reasons for unity, is disunited and incoherent. The non-combatant peoples are not only unable to take concerted action, they are divided amongst themselves. Wherever any differences of race compose the population, friction and antagonism are bred. The war has acted as an acid upon the body politic dissolving elements that were slowly approaching cohesion. The race-agonies, whose prefix is "Pan," are turning their eyes towards their future prey, glad that no international agreement, no federation, can protect the communities which harbor branches of their stem. The megalomania of militarism has poisoned the air, and little is heard but the demand for greater conquests, larger armies more powerful armaments.

Yet, in the midst of all this we are asked by the belligerents to be judicial towards "the enemy," of course! The work of the most efficient militarists naturally gives rise to more of these appeals. Having no illusions as to the rights of neutrals, knowing no limit to the audacities of the militaristic spirit, they more frequently provide opportunities for expressions of neutral indignation. These expressions, though necessarily nothing more, are particularly prized by the powers militarily less perfectly equipped and therefore less ruthless. They ask us to protest against the destruction of passenger and other unarmed ships. But how can neutrality protest since it has swallowed so many affronts and has remained impassive while so many crimes were being committed? Are we to raise points of international law? We have already waived them with an impartiality as perfect as our acquiescence.

Neutrality is reduced to impotence, our opinions are of no weight, and our natural movements of indignation are condemned to a futility which distorts them. What belligerent can take seriously the protest of the neutral nations, since they have proof that none dared to act upon the convictions of all disinterested spectators of this war? Until the people have the power to influence the conduct of their foreign affairs, no respect for neutrals will be forthcoming. The Governments of the warring Powers are well aware of the unimportance of popular manifestations, so long as the latter have no relation to foreign policy.

Significant is the contrast between the attention paid to every expression of mob sentiment when the atmosphere for an aggressive war must be prepared, and the indifference to all public comment upon foreign affairs when a question of human rights is at issue. Militarism has a great regard for popular opinion, when inflamed with jingoism, it will even organise most thoroughly the necessary outbursts of hysteria, but should the same opinion voice the principles of humanitarianism, then it is received with polite indifference or accused of sentimentality. So long as we accept such treatment our influence as neutrals upon world politics will be infinitesimal. Wars will grow more and more barbarous, the insolence of armaments will be increasingly intolerable, but we shall be impotent. Unable to assert ourselves we shall certainly be powerless to uphold the rights of others. Our feeble demands will be ignored, unless their nature is such that we can advantageously be bribed into silence. This is the lesson of the war for the neutral peoples. Military and naval experts, engineers and aviators, all who have contributed their science to the destruction of human life, are busy learning their lessons. The hideous sufferings of men, the

The Great-Business--War.

By FRANK SUTHERLAND.

Europe is war-drunk, and in this orgy of reckless expenditure, devastation and slaughter, more than half the population of the world is involved. The rigid economists of barely two years ago cannot in these days spend money fast enough and the toe-the-line moralists of the same period who was shocked to such an extent that the English or any other language could not adequately express his sentiments of abhorrence that a man should so far forget himself as to relate that he had actually kissed a woman, now smiles genially in anticipation of a prolific crop of "war babies."

This revolution of opinions, apparently as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, took place in response to the edict that when the ruling class demands in its own interests a change of front, even the most deeply rooted sentiments and age-long habits must conform to such demands. In times of peace the professing Christian advises all and sundry, and particularly strikers, to "Love your enemies," but in these stirring times he forgets all about such precepts, if he ever really believed in them. Most so-called Christians are in the same class as the Syrian immigrant who when asked at New York if he was a Christian answered "Yes, but not so you would notice it." To say or to assume that the enemy has a presentable virtue left is to utter treason and the truthful man is anathema. He is very much so in time of peace as well.

In a small Scotch village lived two merchants in such keen competition that they barely exchanged the compliments of the day when they met, let alone wishing each other the best of luck and prosperity. One day a customer, who dealt with both of them, said to one of the merchants: "I always found Mr. W—, a very honest and straightforward man." "Yes," said the other merchant, "he might have been before he started business in this village." When nations are not in competition or at war, they are willing to admit each others' good points and to minimise the faulty ones, but in the stress of competition, and when at war the position is reversed, the bad side of our opponent's character is so magnified, and that, of course, intentionally, that his virtues in our eyes suffer a total eclipse. In consequence the great bulk of our war literature is useless except that in the meantime it appeals to the savage instincts so necessary for the accomplishment of wholesale murder. Nothing is easier than to show forth and magnify the defects in character of an individual or a nation. We can easily imagine if we were at war with France how we should be told they were attempting to carry out Napoleon's ambitions, that they are fickle and not to be depended upon, and asked if we wished to exchange our system of spotless morals for the inferior brand prevailing in France. If at war with the United States, a not improbable happening in the future, we should have lurid tales of political corruption, the baneful rule of the Trusts, and we would be asked in all seriousness if we wished that polyglot nation, "The offshoots of Europe," as one English newspaper called the Americans, to have dominion over us. If at war with Russia we would be reminded of Napoleon's saying, "Europe must either become Republican or Cossack," that "if you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar," and whether we wanted these half-Asiatics to rule Europe. There is perhaps more than a grain of truth in this description of Russia, but whether the difference between the Russian and German or British capitalist is enough to

fearful devastation of art and industry, serve simply as indications to experts of successes achieved and "improvements" to be made. Shall we allow them to learn more from this war than we? Are they to be left, after the conflict, with their destructive powers enhanced, while we remain with our human instincts diminished? If we do not see to it that the laws of civilisation are clearly formulated, if we do not place ourselves in a position to insist upon their enforcement, we shall have allowed ourselves to be beaten by the agents of barbarism. For we may be sure that the militarists, and all who minister to their special needs, will profit greatly by the horrors they have seen. They will find a way to bring all knowledge to the service of their abominable ends. Surely we, who are on the side of humanity against them, can do as much? We too, can transform the knowledge we possess into an instrument of social justice. We have but to guide the hand that controls the mechanism.

"The New Review."

justify wholesale slaughter is indeed very debateable. We all admit the atrocities perpetrated on the Russian reformers and revolutionists by the Russian Government. It is claimed that since the commencement of last century over one million political exiles were sent to Siberia, that shortly before war breaking out there were 183,000 political prisoners in Russian jails. Yet, in the very teeth of these facts, we read of an imported political prizefighter, a hireling of the capitalist class, hired expressly to delude the working class of this country, declaring that Russia was fighting to preserve the liberties of the world. When Russia cleans her own backyard it will be time enough for her to start on those of her neighbours. It is, of course, policy to din into our ears about German atrocities in Belgium whilst concealing the Russian atrocities in East Prussia and Galicia. In one Galician town every girl and woman was assaulted by Russian soldiers, and, not only so, but their conduct was defended by one of the Russian generals. We do not deny the Belgian atrocities, because these horrors have always accompanied war, only we might add they are exceeded by the Belgian atrocities on the Congo. Indeed, the entire history of European conquest in South America, Africa, and Asia are records of treachery, slavery, and slaughter. As in dress, so in literature, there are fashions which those in the swim, such as capitalist class journalists and authors, cannot conveniently ignore. To be successful they must faithfully reflect and embellish and ornament with all the virtues the sentiments and actions of the ruling class of their nation. Of course, the German and Austrian capitalists and their executive committees or Governments have committed all sorts of misdeeds and oppressions, which, by the way, in times of peace these scribes rarely informed us of, or if they did it was to defend the foreign capitalists. Now the enemy has a monopoly in that direction, but our capitalists and their executive or Government are comparatively stainless in character. That India has suffered worse from famine under British than under the rule of her own nobility, not because the country did not produce enough food, for wheat was exported in the worst years of famine, but because the natives were too impoverished to buy bread; that Ireland's population, which was about nine millions in 1847, is now little over four millions, reduced by the ravages of absentee landlordism. Mr. Gladstone used to say the only parallel to English rule in Ireland was the Turkish rule in Macedonia. In the Highlands of Scotland, and during the Napoleonic wars, when most of the young men had enlisted in the army, the landlords, patriotic as usual, thought the occasion a favourable one, as no effective resistance would be offered them to evict from their cottages the parents of the "heroes of the thin red line," whose heroism in defence of "a grateful country" they are now so fond of recounting. British soldiers helped to carry out these evictions, and the roofs of the cottages being thatched were set on fire to facilitate the process. An eye-witness of these barbarities says he ascended a height and saw 250 houses blazing at the same time. Between 1811 and 1820 15,000 inhabitants in Sutherlandshire were ejected from their farms. One writer says: I knew a glen now inhabited by two shepherds and two gamekeepers which at one time sent out its thousand fighting men. Truly patriotism has it reward. In very much the same way, though not quite so ruthless, the English yeomanry was driven from the soil. The German atrocities in Belgium are by no means solitary examples of ruling class barbarity in their attempts to increase their power. Every country can furnish examples. The capitalist apologists in the Press and Pulpit are decidedly more amusing than convincing when they declare this war is not a capitalist war, for in the next breath they say Germany plotted to overthrow England so as to secure the naval and commercial supremacy now enjoyed by the island nation, and started war with that object in view. The statements are contradictory, and what they mean to say is that as far as England is concerned it is not a capitalist war. But conceding these premises, does it follow that if one group of capitalists attacks another group who remain strictly on the defensive does this preclude the ensuing conflict being regarded as a capitalist conflict? As well say there is no competition when the Trust starts a store or factory and competes small traders or producers out of existence whilst during the conflict they remain strictly on the defensive. Of course, the excuse that England and France are

merely defending themselves does not alter the well-known fact that England checkmated Germany in Rhodesia and Persia, and in fact at every point she attempted to gain a footing, and that British and French capital was driving German capital out of Russia, and it does not follow that the nation declaring war is necessarily in the wrong. But as Socialists we have nothing to do with the rights or wrongs of a capitalist quarrel, sufficient for us that it is a capitalist quarrel, and that although the working class may conceivably benefit in some indirect manner as a result of the war, it was not undertaken for or intended to be beneficial to them. Daily do we hear working men, who in time of strike or during an election would not accept the statements of the daily newspapers of the Liberal persuasion if given on oath, declare without hesitation that their statements regarding the enemy and the war in general must be accepted as facts. One would think the Laborites would learn something, as they have had experience enough in all goodness. This is pre-eminently an age of adulteration, and truth has not escaped. Nothing is easier than misrepresenting foreign peoples. The great mass of the adult population of any country never leave their native land, never even acquaint themselves with the habits, customs, and conditions prevailing even in neighbouring countries, and this, coupled with the natural hesitancy and reserve generally exhibited when in the presence of strangers, it is easy to have the mind poisoned by the deliberate misrepresentations of interested parties. There are even grave antagonisms between different sections of any one nation, as, for instance, the antipathy existing between England and Ireland. Before the introduction of railways the inhabitants of one county were jealous and suspicious of the natives of a neighbouring county. Strangers, whether foreigners or not, were disliked, and Jim is represented as saying to his mate: "Say, Bill, there's a stranger; let's heave a brick at him." It will require some widening of the intellectual horizon to completely eradicate the last traces of provincialism. It takes time and experience to arrive at the generalisation that on the average human nature is the same the world over. When this great truth is realised literary rubbish, such as the popular war literature of these days, will be fit only for the waste basket or the stove, or it could be collected and sent to the "benighted heathen," who could use it to advantage in wrapping up small articles, as they do with the leaves of the Bibles sent them by the Bible Society. The heathen are not so benighted but they can correctly appreciate the value of some of the literature sent them.

In another letter, if space permits, I should like to show the callousness of the British capitalists, now bubbling over in sympathy for the Belgians, towards the working class, and what is true of the British capitalist is true of the capitalist of every other country.

Shirkers and Slackers.

(By Confucius.)

We have been hearing a great deal of outcry from the jingoes about the want of readiness on the part of workmen to go and leave their bones on the battlefields of Europe; but surely there is need, on the part of Socialist speakers and writers, to call attention to the slackness and want of interest on the part of intelligent workmen, in fighting their own economic battles. For years past the brunt of the battle in carrying on the propaganda of Socialism has fallen on the shoulders of a few. This is by no means because the Socialists of the City of Sydney (which is the headquarters of our party organisation) are few. I am personally well aware that they are not. On the contrary, there must be thousands of men and women in Sydney and other parts of the Commonwealth who understand the principles of Socialism well enough, who fully grasp their own economic position and the relationship between master and slave, and whose outlook on life is a common-sense materialistic one, uninfluenced by the spiritualistic ravings of that pillar of plunder, the Church. Personally I know of many such cases outside the official Socialist party, and even outside of any organisation recognising the class struggle. Yet we do not find these people coming forward to take their share in the work of propaganda. When we hold an annual social we are able to pack a hall like Concordia to overflowing and the I.W.W. is able to achieve a similar result. When Scott-Bennett lectured in our Pitt-street hall the building could not accommodate those who gathered; yet other lectures just as instructive have been delivered in that same hall and only attended by a few score of people. To what are we to attribute this attitude of indifference on the part of those who really understand the

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

LUKE JONES.

General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. Nov. 27.

LUKE JONES.

Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

A good meeting was held in the Domain by Comrades Mrs. Lorimer, Luke Jones, etc. Another appeal was made on behalf of Ken. Leslie, wrongfully sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, or £100 fine. Literature sales were fair. We need some good militant debates against Socialism, as there is nothing like opposition.

Hall pictures, Monday.

Speaker's class, free to all.

Thursday, Branch Meeting.

Friday, Social Dance.

Sunday (Nov. 28), Luke Jones on "Socialism and Religion."

Domain, J. McCormick, Luke Jones, Slade.

Park-street, Rosenthal, Slade, Dwyer, Rudolf.

Market-street, Highfield, McCormick, Mrs. Lorimer.

An address against Socialism was delivered in the hall by Mr. Fisher, and drew a good audience with plenty of questions and discussion.

W. E. J., Min. Sec.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

JACKSON FUND.

Income.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Aug.—To Cash	13	8	10½
Sept.—	8	17	3
Oct.—	7	10	1
Nov.—	6	8	8
Total	£36	4	11

Disbursement.

By Solicitor	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Jackson	21	10	0
C. Jackson	3	0	0
Sundries	0	4	6
* Branch	4	16	0
Balance	1	9	5
Total	£36	4	11

*Branch collections acknowledged with Jackson's.

Comrade and supporters will be pleased to hear that comrade C. Jackson has been released from His Majesty's bastille, looking none the worse for his three months incarceration.

I have to acknowledge 6/- donation to Jackson's Fund from E. J. Perry. At the last Branch meeting, a cheque for one guinea was received from the individual that gave evidence against Jackson. I am sorry that he was not present to hear the remarks passed concerning him and the guinea.

Some of the members were of the opinion that the guinea should be sent back

position? What is the use of condemning Henry Dubb and William Mug and the rest of the ivory-producing species of the animal kingdom, if men who profess to understand, and do understand, the meaning of Socialism, hang back? Economic interest cannot be quoted as an excuse. There are many ways in which such men and women can promote the propaganda of Socialism without endangering their economic position. In the midst of a gigantic conflict in which the industrial and political liberties of the working-class are assailed on every hand, we still find a handful left to carry on the fight. Surely it is time that these shirkers of the economic fight were roused from their lethargy. Individual members of the party might produce better results if they devoted themselves to the task of inducing these ones who understand to take an active part in the movement, rather than in addressing themselves to the world in general. We want not merely to spread the knowledge of Socialism broadcast, but to induce more active workers to come in and carry on the fight. It is time a move was made to reach these wavering ones.

Others were for keeping it. Although the branch was divided on this point, they were unanimous in their opinion of the pimp.

It was eventually pointed out, that to accept it, it was not necessary to alter our opinion regarding the satellites of the capitalist class. Also that to refuse it, would be equal to refusing ammunition from an enemy. It was at last decided to keep it—also our opinion of the giver.

Comrade Jackson gave it to the Branch to assist it in its fight against pimps and unpaid policemen.

The average man views with contempt the pimp; whether he be an undertaker, baker, jeweller, grocer, or publican. When will they realise the value of the boycott?

Branch members are requested to attend the business meeting which will be held on Tuesday, November 30, at 8 p.m.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

BRISBANE.

I arrived in Brisbane to find the various elements of progressive thought allied together under the banners of anti-conscription and peace. The clear and unadulterated Socialist propaganda is somewhat at a discount.

This latter has been superseded by the various Socialist elements using the peace and anti-conscription movement for the purpose of more effectively disseminating their ideas among larger and more interested audiences.

The crack recruiting sergeants here are members of the newly elected labor Government. I understand that one Minister who at one time used to wear the garb of a cleric, is the chief spokesman, howling for the blood of the German. No more than we all expected. A review of history, so far as Brisbane is concerned, shows us that over a period of nine months, a number of men went to gaol for an aggregate period of 5½ years, with fines paid 7½ years, for the right of free public expression. This was under a Liberal administration. The latter no longer exists.

The Labor Party with an overwhelming majority controls now the political destinies of Queensland, subject, it appears, to the desires of the Imperial capitalist powers.

Is free speech established under Labor rule here?

The pernicious system of granting or refusing permits is still as aggravating as ever, with its consequent evil effects.

The Market Square meeting is converted into a Bedlam by jingoes and drunks, who, up here, apparently, are allowed to do as they will.

On Sunday night our benevolent Labor party has kindly allowed us the privilege of expressing our thought to a few or none, way back from where the people collect or pass, and as a further precaution, allow us to talk immediately outside the police court and lockup.

I understand that some friends of freedom here have figuratively gone on their knees to our Labor friends for an extension of these rather doubtful privileges. The same reply has always been given, "give us time." It has been whispered in authoritative circles that a brave attempt is being made by Labor members to convert to democratic ideas and principles the hero of Brisbane's Bloody Sunday, Police Commissioner Cahill. Some say that it was with a view to allaying his rather alarmed feelings that one Labor member said that the unionists were expecting too much; and another, that the Labor party have much Liberal sympathy. Be this as it may, the facts are that freedom of speech is not yet here, and any man who ventures to express his opinion without special sanction under restricted conditions from Commissioner Cahill, would be arrested and sent to gaol, as two years back.

Under Federal Labor authority, Mandeno was imprisoned for having said that from the South African war he came foot-sore and lousy.

More fool him: had he been killed he wouldn't have been arrested.

The Anti-Conscription League, at its last meeting, with about 500 people present, passed unanimously a resolution of protest, demanding his immediate release. This has to be sent to Prime Minister Hughes, and Minister for Defence Pearce.

One is certainly less despondent to know that it is possible to expound to an interested peace audience inside a hall, the same views that for explaining to a partially interested crowd outside, a Labor Government would put one into gaol. Briefly, Mr. Editor, this is the situation here: While we have our Mandenos still willing and going to gaol, our comrades still striving in one channel or another, a Labor Government controls the situation in the interests of past and present opponents of Labor. The inevitable clash one day will come.

The question is, how many Labor representatives will then be, as in the past, with Labor, against Cahill and his satellites.

On such an occasion would Home Secretary Dave Bowman, who is the direct political controller of Police Commissioner Cahill, at the risk of being shot, put himself between unorganised Labor and trained police, and exhort the former to refrain from moving to sure slaughter, as he did on the last memorable occasion? I think not. One thing we do know, who will wield the club, and who will receive the blow.

Adela Pankhurst and Miss John are organising very effectively the peace movement here, telling the right story and running the risk of arrest. They'll be in Sydney in about a week.

Yours watching and hoping,

J.Q.

BALMAIN.

The usual meeting was held here on Sunday night by Comrades Sloan and Nelson. Our audiences are increasing, thus putting new life into the comrades who are fighting for working-class emancipation. The workers are beginning to see through the Labor Party, and are realising that Socialism is their only hope.

GEORGE NELSON, Secretary.

Leslie's Case.

The agitation started by the Party to obtain the remission of the sentence imposed on Ken Leslie has, so far, resulted in a partial victory.

The original sentence was £100 fine or six months hard labor. A communication has now been received informing us that the Governor-General has been pleased to issue a warrant reducing the sentence to £50 or three months.

For this we are as grateful as we can manage to be, but it is not sufficient. We want Leslie's sentence remitted altogether. We are going to continue the agitation for that purpose, and whilst thanking all who have assisted in any way we urge everyone to continue to protest against Leslie's sentence.

This case is absolutely the worst tried under the War Precautions Act. It must be fought to a finish. Will you assist to the best of your ability? Agitate in your union and send resolutions to the Federal Attorney-General, and if you are in a position to do so, don't forget the financial side of the case. Send all moneys to the undersigned at 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney.

I have to thankfully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts donated to the Defence Fund:

Bijou Theatre, Melbourne,	£3	3	0
Sunday, Oct. 24,			
V.S.P. Hall, Melbourne,	1	0	0
Wed, Nov. 3,			
A.S.P. Hall, Melb., Nov. 7,	15	0	
No-Conscription Fellowship,			
Port. Melbourne, Nov. 9,	7	6	
Victorian Clerks' Union,	2	2	0
N.S.W. Coopers' Union,	1	1	0
Barrier Labor Federation	10	0	0
Aust. Tramway Assoc'n.			
Victorian Branch,	1	0	0
Federated Furnishing Trade			
Society of Aus., Sydney Branch,	10	6	
	19	19	0

LUKE JONES.

Adela Pankhurst in Sydney.

Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Cecile John, who have been working hard in Melbourne since the war started to establish an Australian Peace Alliance, held a very successful meeting at the Protestant Hall, Sydney, last Monday night.

Miss John led off with a clear explanation of the proposals and aims of the Alliance, after which Miss Pankhurst delivered an address in support.

The audience was evidently in accord with Miss Pankhurst's views for she received frequent and hearty applause.

Help the "International Socialist."

Comrades, friends, and supporters of the "International Socialist," we want your help in organising a bumper benefit for the Press Fund, to be held early in December. You have done mightily to keep the paper going during the last few strenuous months of war-time, but there is still a little leeway to make good, and we want to start 1916 with a clean sheet. The paper does not owe a penny to outside merchants, but it owes much to those who have shouldered the burden and responsibility of its publication. The strain is too much for the few, and Sydney Branch has decided to ask all to help in organising a Bazaar, Socials, and Dances, etc., for one week in December. Donations in cash or goods for sale may be forwarded to Mrs. Lorimer, Branch Secretary, or to the Editor. Address all such to 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

Now, comrades, it is up to everyone to do their best—if only to the extent of a penny stamp.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurrah Road, Auburn.

The usual propaganda meetings will be resumed when the warmer evenings set in.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s.	d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzgen)	4s.	
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.	
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.	
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.	
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.	
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.	
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.	
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.	
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status of Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.	
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	1s.	
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.	
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.	
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.	
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.	
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.	
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.	
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.	
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.	
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohm)	6d.	
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages) (Lafargue)	6d.	
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.	
No Compromise: No Political Trading (Liebknecht's) (Wilhelm)	6d.	
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.	
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d.	
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann)	6d.	
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s.	
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s.	
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s.	
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s.	
Memoirs of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s.	
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and completest work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin)	4s.	
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s., containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs). Cloth	4s.	
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzgen)	4s.	
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middle-class allies (Marx)	2s.	
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engels). Cloth, with Liebknecht's No Compromise	2s.	
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann)	2s.	

JUST ARRIVED.

"The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, 5s. By Post 5s. 6d.

"The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists," by Robert Tressell, 2s. 6d. Posted 2s. 9d.

Printed and published by William Robert Winpear, at 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney, for the Sydney Branch of the Australasian Socialist Party.